

Annual Report

OF THE

***Medical Officer
of Health
and
Chief Public
Health Inspector***



**BOROUGH OF
DUKINFIELD**

1968



BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1968



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BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD
 PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
 1968

Chairman:

Councillor A. Fox

Deputy Chairman:

Councillor A. Ellor

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor G. Newton)

Alderman W. Andrew	Councillor R. Denyer
Alderman H. Johnson	Councillor C. Eastwood
Alderman H. King	Councillor S. Grandidge
Alderman W. Kirk	Councillor L. Hall
Alderman E. Ollerenshaw	Councillor G. Hatton
Alderman E. Woolley	Councillor R. Howarth
	Councillor G. Moss
Councillor A. Ashcroft	Councillor H. Thomason
Councillor S. Bowden	Councillor P. Turner
Councillor S. Collins	Councillor R. Winterbottom
Councillor J. Cook	Councillor Mrs. A. Woolley

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
 AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT:

Alexander Handley, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
 AND DEPUTY CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT:

Raymond Wade, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.C.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:
 Brian Gotobed, M.A.P.H.I.

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
 J.S. Barrow

SENIOR CLERK:
 Miss E. Heaton

CLERK/TYPIST
 Miss E.A. Crowther

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Dukinfield.

To the Mayor, Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my twentyfirst annual report on the work of the Public Health Department.

There was a further increase in the number of births during 1968 to 271 giving a rate of 17.2 per thousand population. This rate has been consistently over 16 since 1961 following the ten years 1951-1960 when it was 13.4 and 13.1. On the other hand a disturbing feature of the 1968 statistics was the high infantile mortality rate which rose to 48 per 1,000 live births. Most of these infant deaths took place in the first month of life and 9 of them in the first week.

The adjusted death rate fell from 15.44 to 15.2 representing 241 deaths in all. The commonest cause of death once again was disease of the heart and coronary thrombosis claimed some 52 victims - 9 more than in 1967.

Once again, one of the tasks of the department was in pursuing your instructions relating to clearing the town of unfit properties and in all some 99 were represented to you as six clearance areas, plus 10 individually unfit. Three Public Inquiries were held at which myself and the Chief Public Health Inspector gave evidence. The question of improving houses has recently been raised - a subject not easy to solve but one which in the interest of all should be tackled with a firm and consistent policy as was the case with slum clearance itself in 1955.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the Chairman, members of the committee and staff for all the help and encouragement they have given me.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant

T. HOLME

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Dukinfield is situated on the left bank of the River Tame which forms its northern and western boundary. The town itself is mainly situated on gradually sloping ground but the eastern end of the town which is largely rural in character, rises to a height of 700 feet.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The industries of the town, like many similar towns in the northwest of the country, have become more varied since the last war and cotton is no longer the main industry.

The introduction of new industries into the old cotton mills has produced new problems - mainly of noise and smell - and the department has been actively engaged in an attempt to minimise the discomfort of residents in their vicinity.

Improvement of housing conditions continues to play a major role in the work of the department and you declared the following areas during the year:

Birch Lane Nos. 1 and 2)	
Meadow Lane No.3)	12 houses
Oxford Road No.9	4 houses
Town Lane No.16	5 houses
Meadow Lane Nos. 1 and 2	27 houses .
Railway View/Wood Street	29 houses
Park Road/Grove Street	22 houses

These numbers bring the total dealt with since 1955 to 1,659. Although many houses in the town are lacking modern amenities such as indoor sanitation and hot water they are not as unfit structurally as those included in previous slum clearance areas. Serious thought will have to be given to improving these properties by providing up to date facilities and in certain areas by demolishing some houses in order to relieve congestion. I would stress that this problem must be tackled by areas and not by individual houses - a task probably more difficult than that of slum clearance itself.

I think it appropriate to mention here the results of the records kept of International Certificates of Vaccination which are stamped by the Health Department. In all, 69 certificates were endorsed. Thirty six people were emigrating to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa or the United States and several families joined their husbands in the forces. Three people were working abroad temporarily.

The remainder went on holiday to various places, and to relatives and friends in Australia, Canada, the United States and Pakistan.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population, 1961 Census.....	17,316
Population, 1968 (Registrar General's estimates).....	17,120
Area in Acres.....	1.725
Rateable Value (Year ended 31st March 1968).....	£527,471
Rate Poundage (Year ended 31st March 1968).....	12s.3d
Number of deaths.....	241
Crude Death Rate per thousand population.....	14.1
Adjusted Death Rate per thousand population.....	15.2
Number of live births.....	271
Crude Live Birth Rate per thousand population.....	15.8
Adjusted Live Birth Rate per thousand population.....	17.2
Number of still births.....	6
Still Birth Rate per thousand live and still births.....	22
Still Birth Rate per thousand population.....	0.35
Number of infant deaths.....	13
Infant Death Rate per thousand related live births.....	48.00
Legitimate infant deaths.....	13
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per thousand legitimate live births.....	52.00
Illegitimate infant deaths.....	NIL
Illegitimate Infant Death Rate per thousand illegitimate live births.....	NIL
Neo-natal deaths (under 4 weeks).....	10
Neo-natal Infant Mortality Rate per thousand live births.....	36.9
Early neo-natal deaths (under 1 week).....	7
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate per thousand live births.....	25.8
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week).....	13
Perinatal Mortality Rate per thousand live & still births.....	47.00
Illogitimate live births.....	21
Illogitimate Live Birth Rate (% of total live births).....	7.7%
Number of maternal deaths.....	NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per thousand related live & still births	NIL
Comparability factor - Deaths.....	1.08
Comparability factor - Births.....	1.09

TABLE I
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
DURING THE YEAR 1968

	England and Wales	DUKINFIELD
<u>Live Birth Rate</u> per thousand population	16.9	17.2
<u>Infant Death Rate</u> per thousand related live births	18.3	48.0
<u>Still Birth Rate</u> per thousand related live and still births	14.3	22.0
<u>Death Rate</u> (all causes) per thousand population	11.9	15.2
<u>Neo-natal I.M. Rate</u> per thousand related live births	12.4	36.9

BIRTHS

There was a small increase in total live births, from 265 in 1967 to 271, giving an adjusted local rate of 17.2. There were 21 illegitimate births and 6 stillbirths during this period.

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES
AND INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE PERIOD 1931 - 1968

Year	Death Rate per thousand population	Birth Rate per thousand population	Infantile Mortality per thousand live births
1931- 1935	13.0	14.5	81.2
1936- 1940	13.8	14.4	57.7
1941- 1945	13.9	17.5	53.7
1946- 1950	13.7	17.2	41.2
1951- 1955	13.1	13.4	27.5
1956- 1960	15.2	13.1	19.5
1961- 1965	16.1	16.9	19.2
1966	14.2	16.2	39.2
1967	15.4	16.8	33.9
1968	15.2	17.2	48.0

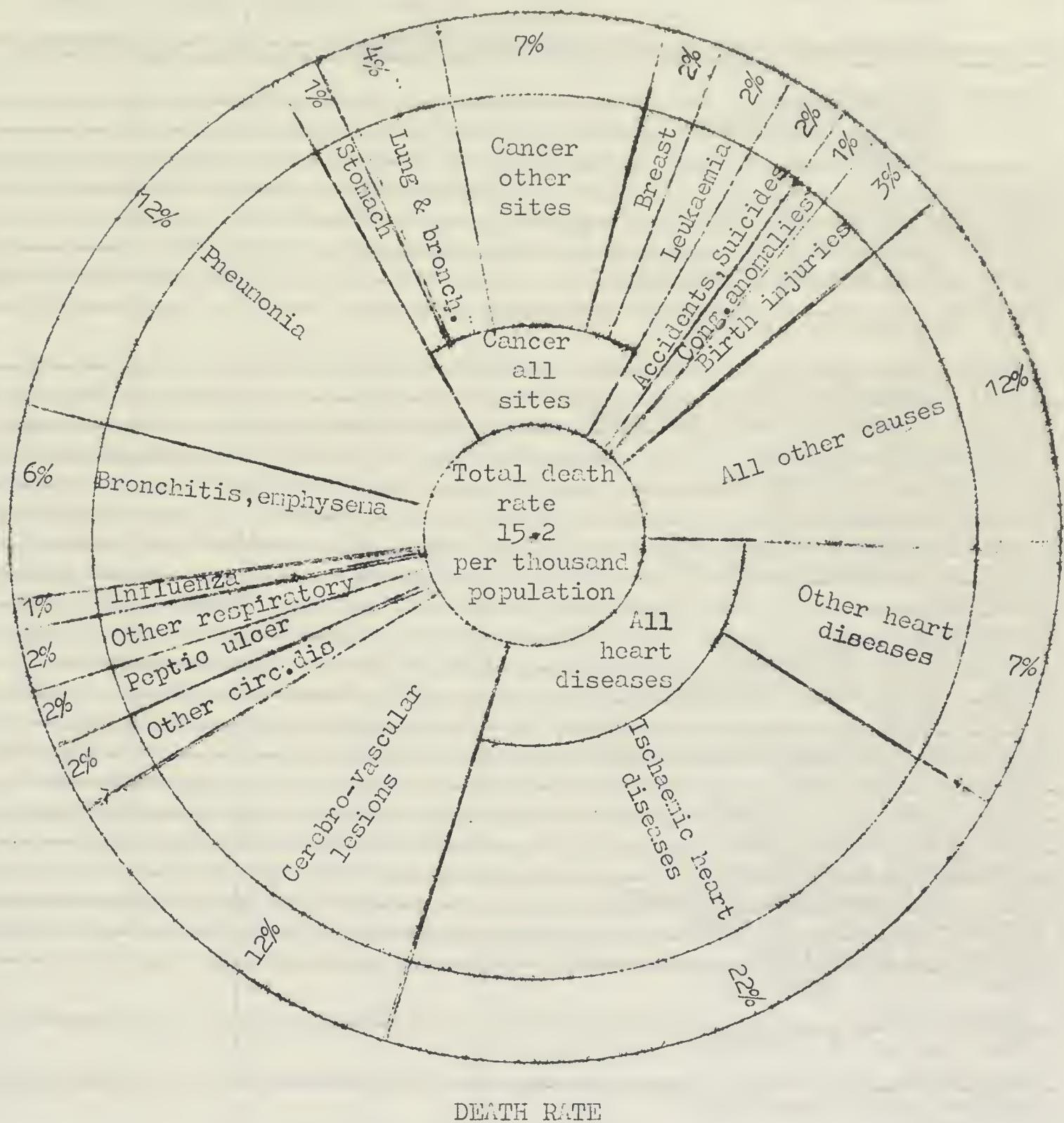
TABLE III
CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS 0 - 1 YEAR
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of death	Age at death	Sex
Regurgitation of food into trachea	1 month	M
Cor-pulmonale due to Acute Bronchitis	2 months	F
Intestinal obstruction. Respiratory failure	1 month	M
Prematurity	1 day	F
Prematurity	2 hours	M
Prematurity	1 week	M
Extreme prematurity	10 hours	F
Cerebral Haemorrhage. Prematurity	13 hours	F
Brain Haemorrhage. Prematurity	2 days	M
Respiratory failure. Hydrocephalus with myelo meningomyocele	1 day	F
Encephalocele. Status Epilepticus	1 week	F
Hydrops foetalis	5 minutes	M
Meningitis. Meningomyocele & Hydrocephalus	3 weeks	F

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of infant deaths in 1968 was 13 - half as many again as in 1967. This gives a rate for Dukinfield of 48 per 1,000 live births, a disconcerting figure which is the highest for some 25 years and one for which no explanation is immediately available. The majority of these deaths occurred in the first month of life.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES
(Percentage of total deaths)



DEATH RATE

The number of deaths was 241 representing an adjusted rate of 15.2 compared with 15.4 last year. This figure is made up of 124 male deaths and 117 female. Heart disease remained the main cause of death, 104 cases, of which 52 were due to coronary thrombosis. Diseases of the respiratory system accounted for 50 deaths of which 15 were bronchitis and emphysema. Cancer was responsible for 37 deaths.

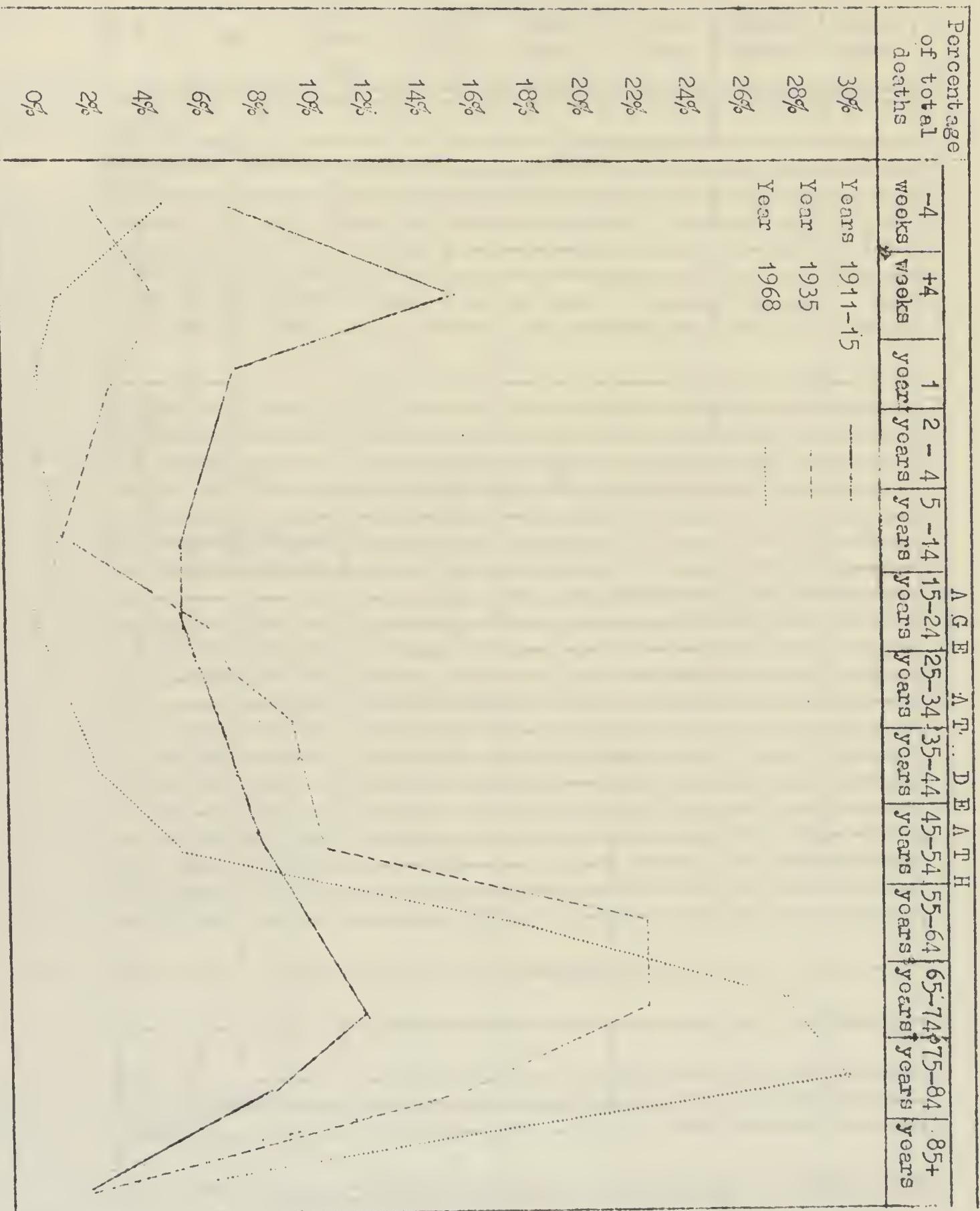
TABLE IV
CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Cause of death	Under 4 weeks	4 wks. and under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15-24 years
Cancer: stomach					
lungs: bronchus					
breast					
Leukaemia				1	
Other malignant neoplasms					
Diabetes Mellitus					
Other endocrine etc. diseases					
Anaemias					
Other diseases of nervous system etc.					
Active rheumatic fever					
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases					
Hypertensive disease					
Ischaemic heart disease					
Other heart diseases					
Cerebrovascular disease					
Other circulatory diseases					
Influenza					
Pneumonia					
Bronchitis & Emphysema					
Other respiratory diseases			1		
Peptic ulcer					
Intestinal obstruction & Hernia			1		
Cirrhosis of liver					
Other digestive diseases					
Nephritis & Nephrosis					
Hyperplasia of prostate					
Other genito-urinary diseases					
Musculo-skeletal diseases					
Congenital anomalies	3				
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	5				
Other causes of perinatal mortality	2				
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions					
Motor vehicle accidents				1	
Other accidents		1			
Suicide & self-inflicted injuries					
Total	10	3		1	1

TABLE IV
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 years up	M	F
			1	2		1	2
		2	2	5		8	1
			3		1	0	4
	1	1		1	1	1	3
1		5	5	5		9	8
			1	1		0	2
				1		0	1
		1				0	1
1		1			2	3	1
					1	0	1
			2		1	1	2
			1	1	1	1	2
2	3	16	12	19		33	19
			5	8		6	7
1		7	9	10		19	9
	1	1	1	2		1	4
			1	1		1	1
			1	11	19	12	19
1		2	5	7		12	3
		1	1	1		0	4
	1	1	3			2	3
						1	0
				1		0	1
			1	1	1	0	3
1	1				1	2	1
					1	1	0
				1		0	1
				1		0	3
						2	3
						2	0
					8	1	7
						1	0
						1	0
				1	2	3	0
3	5	12	44	69	93	124	117
					TOTAL:	241	

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS
 (as a percentage of total deaths)



INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The recognised infectious fevers fortunately continue to play a minor part in the incidence of sickness in the town. Only 136 cases were notified to me during the year and of these the greatest offender was measles. Towards the end of the year a vaccine became available against this condition and many babies were protected. It was unfortunate that the vaccine was only released at a time when cases of measles were occurring in the town and no doubt isolated instances arose of children being immunised who were incubating the disease at the time.

During the year, the list of infectious diseases was revised and infective jaundice became notifiable. Eight such cases were reported to me.

Year	<u>Whooping Cough</u> Number of cases notified
1950	216
1951	8
1952	53
1953	111
1954	50
1955	8
1956	31
1957	12
1958	20
1959	-
1960	13
1961	4
1962	2
1963	1
1964	2
1965	3
1966	9
1967	41
1968	14

TABLE VI
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Infective Hepatitis	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid	Scarlet Fever & Scarlatina	Tneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Sonic Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Fool Poisoning	TOT.L	
Under 1 year					2	6										10
1 & 2 years					1	22										28
3 & 4 years					3	23										27
5 - 9 years	5		1	7	28											45
10 - 14 years	1		1	1	4											9
15 - 24 years	1		2		6											9
25 - 44 years				1						1	1					3
45 - 64 years	1								1							2
65 years up									3							3
TOTAL	8		4	1	14	89			4	1	15					136

TUBERCULOSIS

Four pulmonary cases were notified during 1968. There were no deaths.

TABLE VII
NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES
DURING THE YEAR 1968

	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Notifications	4	1
Deaths	-	-
Total number of cases on register 31.12.68	69	19

TABLE VIII
NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES

Year	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
1947	10	7	3	2
1948	17	9	4	2
1949	17	8	3	1
1950	10	2	3	1
1951	18	5	3	1
1952	23	3	2	1
1953	20	3	2	-
1954	14	3	4	-
1955	15	2	-	1
1956	10	2	-	1
1957	22	1	1	-
1958	15	1	2	-
1959	9	-	2	-
1960	3	1	2	-
1961	10	4	1	1
1962	22	2	2	-
1963	-	-	1	-
1964	9	1	3	-
1965	15	1	-	-
1966	10	-	1	-
1967	7	1	-	-
1968	4	-	1	-

TABLE IX
 NUMBER OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED DURING THE YEAR
 WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES

Reason for removal	Houses and two bedroom flats	Bedsitters one bedroom flats and bungalows	TOTAL
Exchange to better class house	3	1	4
Relief of overcrowding	24	-	24
Tuberculosis in family	-	-	-
Other medical reasons	5	4	9
Clearance Areas, Closing and Demolition Orders	45	33	78
Exchange to smaller house	10	3	13
Mutual exchange	20	-	20
Shop maisonettes	-	-	-
Staff	2	-	2
TOTAL	109	41	150

SLUM CLEARANCE

The original slum clearance programme, formulated in 1955, contained 1,277 houses and by the end of 1961, 1,145 of these had been represented as unfit, together with 405 houses not in the programme. The confirmation of several Orders for houses represented in 1967 and earlier is awaited and these Orders account for 231 houses. The remnants of the first programme have been assimilated in the 1966/67 programme.

TABLE X
SLUM CLEARANCE SUMMARY AS AT 31.12.68

Represented	Dealt with as individually unfit houses	Houses in Clearance Area		Total unfit houses dealt with
		In areas which had been confirmed during 1968	In areas awaiting confirmation at 31.12.68	
In 1968	10	4	95	109

TABLE XI(a)NUMBER OF HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION

Individual houses represented as unfit
(or purchased in advance of C.F.O.)

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number	49	40	57	119	21	36	28	37	105	97	25	74	16	10

TABLE XI(b)

NUMBER OF HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION (CONT'D)

Houses in Clearance Areas - Confirmed Orders

Title of Clearance Area(s)	Unfit houses represented to Health Committee	C.O. or C.P.O. Declared	Number of unfit houses in area	Number of fit houses in CPO	Date of Ministry's confirmation
Dain St/Oxford Rd. No.1	21. 4.59	4. 5.59	9	-	13. 12.59
George St/Peel St.	29. 9.59	12. 10.59	54	-	17. 8.60
George St/Wellington St.	26. 1.60	8. 2.60	60	-	22. 12.60
Queen St/Wharf St.	31. 1.61	13. 2.61	56	8	11. 10.62
Old Hall St.	26. 9.61	13. 11.61	14	-	5. 9.62
Ogden Square No.1	27. 2.62	7. 5.62	2	-	20. 5.63
Astley St. No.1	25. 9.62	11. 2.63	24	-	25. 11.63
Globe Square	25. 9.62	11. 2.63	8	-	25. 11.63
Astley St. No.2	31.10.62	11. 2.63	44	-	9. 4.64
Oxford Rd. Nos. 2, 3, 4	28. 5.63	12. 8.63	85	1	10. 9.64
Hall Green Nos. 1 & 2	1.10.63	13. 1.64	41	6	27. 8.64
Gaskell St/Palmer St.	1.10.63	13. 1.64	14	-	26. 8.64
Crescent Rd. No.1	1.10.63	30. 3.65	12	-	10. 9.65
Peel/Taylor/Astley/ Pleasant/Shaw St.	21. 6.64	12.10.64	93	28	5.10.65
King St/Wharf St.	26.10.65	7.10.68	12	2	Awaited
Park Road No.1	26.10.65	27. 6.66	31	-	15. 2.67
King St. No.1	26.10.65	27. 6.66	12	-	4. 5.67
King St. No.2	27. 6.66	27. 6.66	3	-	5. 5.67
Oxford Rd. Nos. 5, 6, 7	30. 8.66	10.10.66	93	19	27. 3.68
Oxford Rd. No. 8	20. 3.67	15. 7.68	8	-	29. 8.68
Parliament St.)					
Foundry St/Princess St.)	20. 3.67	30.12.68	70	-	Awaited
Foundry St. No.1)					
Princess St.)					
Cheetham Hill Rd. No.1	26. 6.67	26. 8.68	6	-	Awaited
Town Lane Nos. 1 to 15	31. 7.67	13.11.67	135	43	Awaited
Birch Lane Nos. 1 & 2)	29. 4.68	30.12.68	12	-	Awaited
Meadow Lane No.3)	29. 4.68	18.11.68	4	-	17.12.68
Oxford Rd. No.9	29. 4.68	30.12.68	5	1	Awaited
Town Lane No.16	29. 4.68	7.10.68	27	-	Awaited
Meadow Lane Nos. 1 & 2	29. 4.68	18.11.68	29	-	Awaited
Railway View/Wood St.	29. 7.68	30.12.68	22	-	Awaited
Park Rd/Grove St.	9. 9.68				

WATER SUPPLIES

I am indebted to Mr. H.W. Elton, Engineer and Manager of the West Pennine Water Board for the following report on the quantity and quality of the Borough water supply during 1968.

- "1. The quality and quantity have both been satisfactory.
- 2. Bacteriological examinations of piped supplies.

<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>Samples taken and result</u>
Filtered water taken directly after filtration	4 Excellent
Filtered water - tap samples taken at various points in the Borough	36 Excellent
Raw	NIL

3. Chemical Analysis

Clear and colourless	
Colour	5
Odour	NIL
pH	6.6

Analytical Results in ppm.

Suspended Solids	NIL
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	25
Alkalinity	16
Chloride	13
Nitrite	NIL
Nitrate	0.39
Ammoniacal N.	0.04
Albuminoid N.	0.09
Oxygen	0.10
Lead	Negligible

4. Plumbosolvency

The pH is raised by the addition of sodium carbonate or lime and the results have been satisfactory.

- 5. No form of contamination has occurred.

MILK SAMPLES

The County Medical Officer continues to arrange for the frequent testing of milk samples in this area and the results, which are forwarded to me, are summarised in Tables XII(a) and XII(b).

There are 2 dairy herds in Dukinfield from which raw milk is sold.

TABLE XII (a)

Type of milk	Number taken	Satisfactory	Failed
Untreated farm bottled	21	18	3
Ultra heat treated	18	18	-
Pasteurised Homogenised	39	37	2
Pasteurised	70	67	3
Sterilised	9	9	-
Pasteurised C.I.	12	12	-

TABLE XII (b)

Brucolla	Total Submitted	Number Brucella Positive
Bulk Samples	7	1
Dealer Samples (herd samples)	18	-
Individual Cow Samples	18	-

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

Four samples of ice cream were submitted for analysis during the year. All were placed in Grade 1.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

During the year, I have examined 28 employees to ascertain their fitness for the purposes of superannuation or sickness pay schemes. Of these 3 failed to reach the required standard.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

I am indebted to the Baths Manager, Mr. D. Shaw for supplying me with the following report.

"The swimming pool at Dukinfield was opened in April, 1965. Over the past 12 months, more than 120,000 bathers have enjoyed the facilities extended to them.

Over 600 awards for personal survival and life saving have been gained by the school children in Dukinfield during the past 12 months.

The temperature of the pool water is maintained at 84°F during the winter, during the summer it is lowered to between 78°F and 80°F. The capacity of the pool is 142,000 gallons of water and the whole contents are treated every 3½ hours. Breakpoint chlorination is maintained to give a very high standard of sterilisation. Total free chlorine is kept within 1.0 to 1.5 ppm., pH 7.8 to 8.0 and total alkalinity 180 to 200 ppm."

SEWERAGE

I am indebted to Mr. W. Hadfield, Manager, Stalybridge and Dukinfield Joint Sewage Works for the following report.

"The existing works is seriously overloaded in terms of both volume and strength of the sewage to be treated. However, a high proportion of the samples of effluents taken by the Mersey and Weaver River Authority have proved to be satisfactory.

A scheme to build a completely new works on the present site has been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Construction of Phase 1, a mechanical sludge de-watering plant, commenced in October 1968, and should be completed in 1969. To obtain maximum utilisation, the plant is designed to operate 24 hours per day and it features a high degree of automation to minimise the labour requirement. When the plant is operational the practice of sludge drying on open beds will be discontinued.

The cost of this stage will be approximately £240,000."

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

This service continues to be administered by the Cheshire County Council and a report will be found in a later section. I would, however, like to draw your attention to the new clinic premises on Dewsnap Lane which now caters for the residents in that portion of the town and which is appreciated by them for its ease of access and the facilities which it offers.

VENereal DISEASES

There is a centre at Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital (Infirmary Section) for patients suffering from venereal diseases. This service is administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The area is covered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop group of hospitals and approximately 75 per cent of all hospital cases are treated at the Ashton General Hospital. The remaining 25 per cent are referred to the Manchester Hospitals or private nursing homes.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

These are administered by Cheshire County Council and a report for 1968 will be found in a later section of this report.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Dukinfield.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee,

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present to you my Annual Report on the environmental health of the town for the year 1968.

You have dealt with some 109 unfit houses, either in clearance areas or as individually unfit houses under the Housing Act, as laid down in the Inspection Programme of 1966. As these older, insanitary houses are removed, it is pleasing to see that at last, new council houses and flats and private houses are arising on the cleared sites. These buildings not only brighten up the former derelict areas but bring new life to the town, and prevent dumping.

I feel the Committee should now be urging more people to take up grants for the improvement of those houses which are noted in the Housing Inspection Programme as being suitable for improvement. Unless this action is taken soon, these slightly substandard houses will deteriorate and have to be included in future slum clearance areas. I would ask the Committee to give publicity to the fact that grants can be obtained for this work, and if the response is poor, consideration could be given to declaring Improvement Areas under the Housing Acts so that, when the new Housing Bill becomes law, these properties can be compulsorily improved. It is wrong that some people still live in substandard houses without the basic fittings of bath, wash hand basin, sink, hot and cold water and an internal water closet.

Because of our own, and adjacent local authorities' smoke control programmes, the atmospheric pollution of the town is decreasing, as is shown by the recordings taken by the department. Very little progress in smoke control has been made during the year because the fireplaces in the council owned houses in the Armadale Smoke Control Order were not converted at the same rate as the private houses in this area. It is ironical that one Committee of the council should be pressing for cleaner air and another not forcing the issue in its own houses.

Over recent years, there has been a steady increase in the purity of the food we eat, the water we drink and the air we breathe. Housing standards have risen too. But, although the environment is improving, some people are not able fully to benefit from it, or to sleep peacefully at night, because of noise from some factories. These industries use new processes involving noisy machinery and the installations are often housed in flimsy structures offering little resistance to noise. I feel that, before any new equipment is installed, its noise level should be ascertained and adequate measures taken at that time to suppress noise.

The staff of the department must be complimented on the amount of work they have done and I appreciate their efforts.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant

A. HANDLEY

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Public Health

Infectious Diseases

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS (Cont'd)Housing

Public Health Act: primary visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273
Public Health Act: re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	487
Public Health Act: "no access"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
Housing Act: primary visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199
Housing Act: re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Housing Act: "no access"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Housing Act: overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Housing Act: verminous & dirty premises: primary visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Housing Act: verminous & dirty premises: re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Housing Survey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
Miscellaneous housing visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Demolition sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196
Houses in multiple occupation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rent Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Meat and Food Inspection

Visits to slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	601
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Other Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Other food preparing premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Restaurants, snack bars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Milk distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Greengrocers and fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Sweet shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Delivery vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other food premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Unsound food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Ice Cream sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Water sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous food visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34

TOTAL VISITS: 5,269

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1a.	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	519
1b.	Number of re-inspections made for this purpose.....	518
2.	Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	360
3a.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	
	(i) individually unfit.....	10
	(ii) in confirmed clearance areas.....	105
3b.	Number of unfit dwellinghouses demolished.....	127
4.	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers.....	-
5.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	230
6.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
	(i) by owners.....	104
	(ii) by local authority in default of owners.....	44

NUISANCES

It seems surprising that, even with the demolition of so many of the older houses in the town, there has been little reduction in the number of complaints received. Two hundred and thirty informal, and 102 formal notices were served. It was necessary to take court action in 2 cases.

One interesting case which arose during the year was a nuisance from animals. Poultry had been left without food or water for a long period of time and the whole of the premises had become a nuisance, which was abated within seven days of a notice being served.

Appended below is a list of the type of housing nuisances dealt with under the Public Health Acts:

Sewers, main drains	11
Gullies, waste pipes and drains	29
Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes	50
W.C. water supply	13
W.C. walls, doors and roofs	9
W.C. pedestals	9
W.C. cisterns	2
Filthy or verminous premises	3
Accumulations and deposits	34
Walls (internal and external)	57
Roofs	44
Ceilings	13
Floors and stairs	4
Windows and doors	57
Water supply	2
Flues, chimney stacks	11
Yard surfaces, walls and gates	9
Subsidences	2

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Complaints continue to arise. During the year, it has been necessary to institute legal proceedings against one of the larger engineering firms in the town for a noise nuisance caused by hammering large vessels to remove the swarf after the welding process. The case was adjourned sine die on the assurance of the firm that they would take steps to try to reduce the nuisance. These steps have only been partially successful and it may be necessary, at some future date, to bring this case back into court. The department requires instruments to measure noise to rebuff the evidence of opposing technical witnesses when cases are brought into court.

Another nuisance has arisen because a firm has installed an extraction plant on the roof of their building, which has produced a noise over a large area of the town. A chimney, formerly used as an outlet for a previous extraction plant, was demolished in an explosion. The new plant was sited on the roof of the building to minimise the possibility of another explosion. At the time of writing this report the firm is undertaking work to try to reduce the noise from the new plant. It remains to be seen how successful this work will be.

Two other complaints have been received about noise - barking dogs, and noisy machinery in a small bakehouse which was causing a nuisance to the occupiers of adjoining premises. Both were abated without recourse to statutory action.

SLUM CLEARANCE

Housing inspections were carried out in accordance with the Council's inspection programme. Ninety nine houses were represented as unfit and included in Clearance Areas and 10 were dealt with individually. Three Orders were confirmed during the year.

DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE OF HOUSES

Six areas of unfit houses were demolished, either by the local authority or the owners of the houses. Vandals and hooligans are still a nuisance to those occupiers who have to remain for some time in houses which are awaiting demolition. Contractors do not help matters by stripping houses and then leaving the shell standing before completing demolition. It is a great pity that everyone in an area cannot be re-housed at the same time.

NEW HOUSES

During 1968, the following new dwellings were erected:

Dwellings privately built	79
Dwellings for renting, built by local authority	3

RENT ACTS, 1957 and 1965

No certificates of disrepair were applied for or issued. The 1965 Act is mainly the concern of the Rent Officer.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

There was an increase (23 in 1967 to 45 in 1968) in the number of standard grants paid. When the new Housing Bill, (incorporating the White Paper on the improvement of houses) is brought into force, it is hoped that the improvement of those houses in Part II of the Medical Officer's report on sub standard houses will be considered by the Council. This report indicated that about 1,000 houses were suitable for improvement because they were of sound construction and not adjacent to unfit houses.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

One house is in multiple occupation and is kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

DRAINAGE

This continues to be a problem in the areas of new private development in the town. Bad drainage work results in drains becoming blocked and the lack of sufficient inspection chambers presents difficulty in clearing them. On one estate, numerous defects in the drainage system resulted in blocked drains. At one time a manhole taking a large proportion of the drainage of this estate was overflowing into a back garden. I feel that builders should pay more attention to the construction of drains and that more inspection chambers should be provided at junctions, particularly now that all pipe work for plumbing is inside the house.

We are continuing the service to domestic properties in the town of clearing blocked drains by plunging.

The number of blocked gullies released is as shown below, and is an increase on 1967.

Number of blocked gullies released	378
Number of blocked water closets released	329
Number of blocked house drains released	712

WASTE WATER CLOSETS AND PAIL CLOSETS

The last few waste water closets in the town should be abolished shortly as they are in proposed clearance areas. The number of waste water closets has been reduced from 26 to 16, 11 will be dealt with in 1969 and 5 in 1970/71.

There are ten pails in the Matley area. Correspondence has taken place with the estate owning the farms and cottages concerned, with a view to the pails being converted to the fresh water carriage system in the coming year.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

We still receive complaints of bug and other insect infestations, and premises are treated to eradicate the pests. In spite of the new insecticides now in use, the number of complaints does not show any large drop in numbers over the years. The department continues to spray the houses of people re-housed in Council accommodation.

Disinfectant and disinestation liquids and powders are sold from the office.

Number of rooms disinfested	97
Number of rooms disinfected	NIL
Number of houses sprayed - re-housing	76

CLEAN AIR

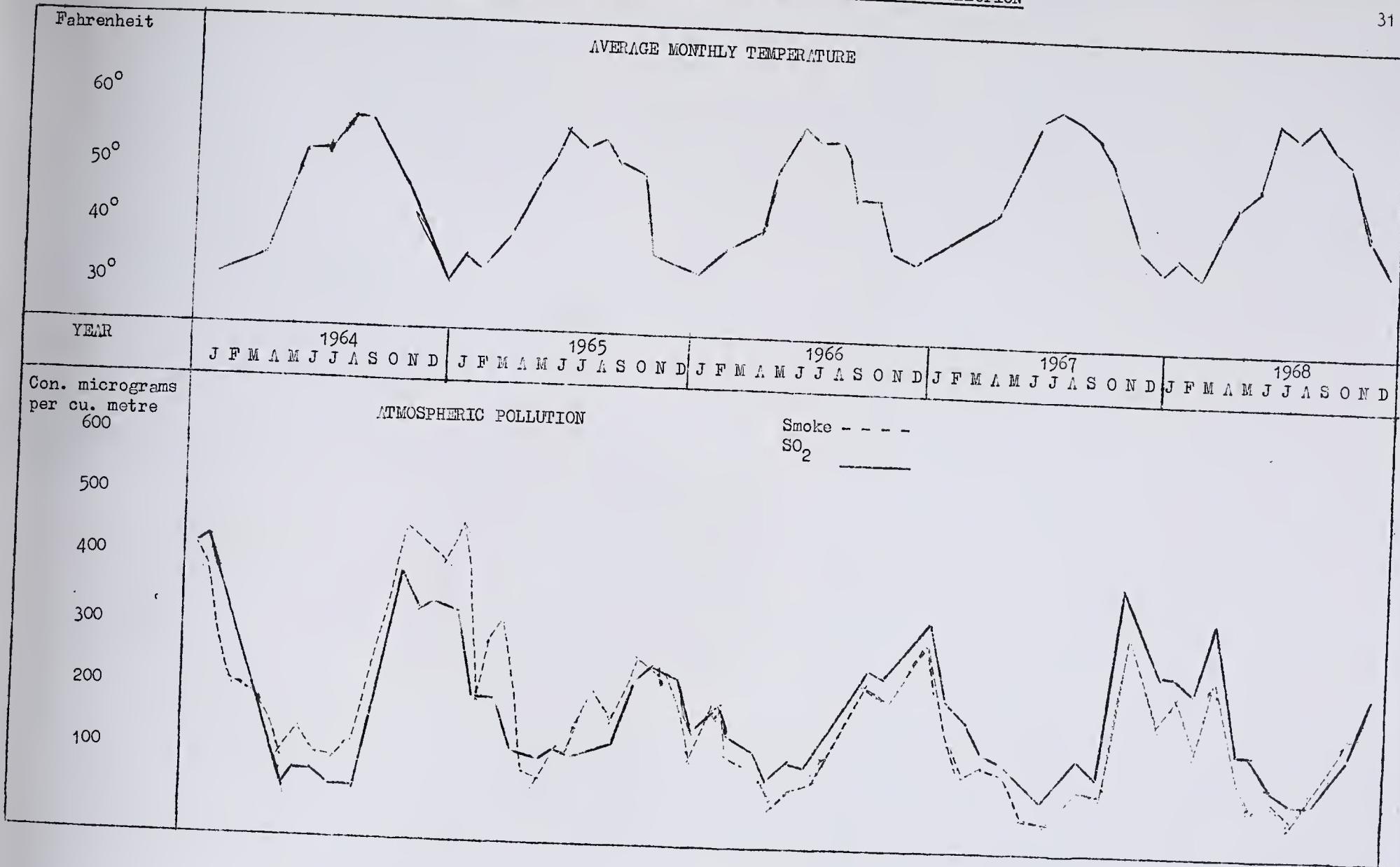
Progress in Dukinfield is very slow. Part of the delay is because the Corporation has not converted its houses as quickly as have the private owners. This delay will result in the Armadale No.8 Order being deferred for 12 months. It is becoming an accepted fact that all the Orders involving Council properties have to be deferred because of delay in converting Council owned houses.

Two areas came into operation in 1968 (Hall Green and Crescent Road). Hall Green is a development site but Crescent Road involved 74 private houses as well as the Town Centre Development Area. Warnings have been sent to 3 firms in the town about burning on sites, which resulted in abatement of the nuisance but car dismantling leads to nuisances being created when cars are accidentally set on fire.

Two other aspects of clean air dealt with by the department have been sawdust from a wood turning factory which creates a nuisance over that area of the town and the other from dust arising when cement is delivered in large quantities to a ready mixed concrete firm.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEMPERATURE AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

31



CLEAN AIR (CONT'D)

During the year, a Public Inquiry was held into the intention of a scrap metal firm in the town to erect a chimney and install a furnace for smelting aluminium waste. There were many objectors, (including the Council), to this proposal but the Ministry Inspector found for the firm. It should be borne in mind that this process is not controlled by the local authority but by the Alkali Works Inspectorate who have adequate powers to prevent any nuisance being created.

Approval has been given during the year to the erection of 3 new chimneys.

The atmospheric pollution readings since the period when recordings commenced show that there has been a steady decrease in the atmospheric pollution in the town. In 1969, the Ministry of Technology hope to hold a Conference in Manchester to discuss atmospheric pollution in the north west.

SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS

Area	Date Declared	Operative Date	Approx. No. of houses in Area at 31.12.68	Acreage
Yew Tree Lane No.1	14.11.60	1. 9.61	645*	41.06
Matley No.2	14. 8.61	1. 7.62	4*	8.57
Sandy Lane No.3	14. 8.61	1. 7.62	69*	3.85
Clarendon Fields No.4	12.11.62	1. 7.64	238	42.71
Hough Hill No.5	12.11.62	1.10.63	350*	562.21
Nicholson Square No.6	8. 2.65	1.12.66Ø	274	82.05
Dewsnap No.7	13.12.65	1. 6.67Ø	629	462.00
Armadale No.8	13. 3.67	1. 7.69	915	125.17
St.Peter/St.Paul No.9	9. 5.66	1. 3.67	30*	37.73
Vicarage St. No.10	9. 5.66	1. 3.67	-*	3.24
Plough St. No.11	9. 5.66	1. 3.67	6*	0.35
Hall Green No.12	12. 6.67	1. 7.68	-*	1.35
Crescent Road No.14	14. 8.67	1. 9.68	74*	40.84
Oxford Road No.13	13. 5.68	1. 7.69	9*	28.30

* Development Areas

Ø After postponement

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

The food premises are inspected regularly and, generally, are kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. A number of premises which do not comply with the Regulations have been, or will be, included in Clearance Areas in the near future.

A caterer in the town was prosecuted for lack of cleanliness and certain structural defects in his premises. Fines were imposed. This was the ultimate deterrent as, over many years, by persistent inspection and persuasion, some improvement was made from time to time in the premises, but when surveillance was relaxed, the standard fell. It is hoped that this prosecution will ensure that the caterer will maintain a satisfactory standard of hygiene and maintenance in future.

A point not always realised by the owners of food premises is that certain fittings are statutory fittings required by the law. When premises are sold, re-inspection very often reveals that wash hand basins and hot water geysers have been removed and notices have to be served requiring the new occupiers to provide these. It seems remarkable that, in this day and age, food traders do not always realise that these fittings are essential for maintaining a satisfactory standard of hygiene in their premises.

Unsatisfactory storage of food	3
Defects to sanitary accommodation	14
Absence of "wash hands" notices in sanitary accommodation	6
Provision, repair or renewal of wash hand basins	7
Lack of cleanliness generally	3
Unsuitable state of floors, walls, ceilings	9
No first aid box	6
Accumulations	1
Lack of hot water supply	6
Inadequate ventilation	2
Absence of soap, towels and nailbrushes	1
Lighting of sanitary accommodation	3
Defective sinks	3
Redecoration required	18
Inadequate food bins	2
Inadequate lighting	1
Unsatisfactory equipment	4
Miscellaneous defects	4

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (Cont'd)

Type of Premises and Number	Number of Premises		
	fitted to comply with Reg. 16	to which Reg. 19 applies	fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Grocers and general mixed	58	58	58
Bakers and confectioners	15	15	15
Butchers and Pork butchers	16	15	15
Greengrocers	9	9	9
Greengrocers/fishmongers	3	3	3
Fishmongers	1	1	1
Fish friers	8	8	8
Sweets, tobacco, ice cream	16	15	16
Chemists and herbalists	4	4	4
Snack bars and cafes	4	4	4
Places of entertainment	2	1	1
Clubs and public houses	45	45	45
School canteens	7	7	7
Works canteen	6	6	6
Other catering establishments	2	2	2
Wholesale food warehouses	2	2	2

ICE CREAM

During the year, no new applications were received for the sale of ice cream. The number of premises registered is 52.

The garaging of soft ice cream vehicles is a matter of some concern to the department as these are very often stored in ordinary garages with minimum facilities for cleansing. Luckily, at the moment, we have only one such garage in the town. I feel that strict control must be kept on this type of premise to maintain a satisfactory standard of garaging and cleanliness.

TRAVELLING SALES VANS

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations came into force on 1st January, 1967. All food vans were inspected and letters sent to the firms concerned if the vans were not up to standard, informing the firm of the requirements of the Regulations.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (Cont'd)Inspection of Canned and Other Foods

Inspection of canned and other foods has resulted in the following amounts of food being surrendered as unfit for human consumption and taken to the tip and buried.

	tons	cwts.	lbs.
Meat at slaughterhouses	6	16	59
Canned meats		5	15
Other canned foods	3	1	41
Fresh fish			40
 Total:	 10	 3	 43
 Canned and bottled beers and ciders (flood damaged)	 80 gallons		

FACTORY AND SCHOOL CANTEENS

Two informal notices were served on factory canteens during the year and both were complied with. The majority of the factory canteens are maintained in a very satisfactory condition. The school canteens still suffer from the problem of condensation causing rusting of canned foods and mould growth on cardboard boxes. I feel that, by repositioning certain doors, some of the effects of condensation could be immediately reduced.

LICENSED PREMISES

All licensed premises in the town were inspected during the year and a copy of our report was sent to the Licensing Magistrates, pointing out any defects in the premises. In one premise, the incorporation of an adjoining cottage has resulted in a better standard both in the licensed part and in the living accommodation. The standard generally is improving but outside toilets still remain a problem.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

During the early part of the year, there were two licensed slaughterhouses but one owner, Mr. T. Parker, surrendered his licence in July and the premises have not been re-licensed. Mr. Parker was a noted judge of pigs.

Because of the foot and mouth epidemic in 1967/68 the kill at the remaining slaughterhouse was much lower this year. The epidemic seriously inconvenienced the owners as they were compelled to bring cattle from markets not normally used by them which meant delays in delivery at the slaughterhouses. The incidence of disease shows a slight decrease on the previous year. The Regulations with regard to the use of wiping cloths came into force on 1st November 1968 and paper wiping cloths are now being used by the slaughtermen. It is good to see that the old insanitary method of cleaning carcasses has disappeared and it is hoped that at some future date, automatic washing of carcasses will be carried out.

I am grateful to the owners of the slaughterhouses for enabling us to assist in the training of pupil public health inspectors.

Licensing of Slaughtermen

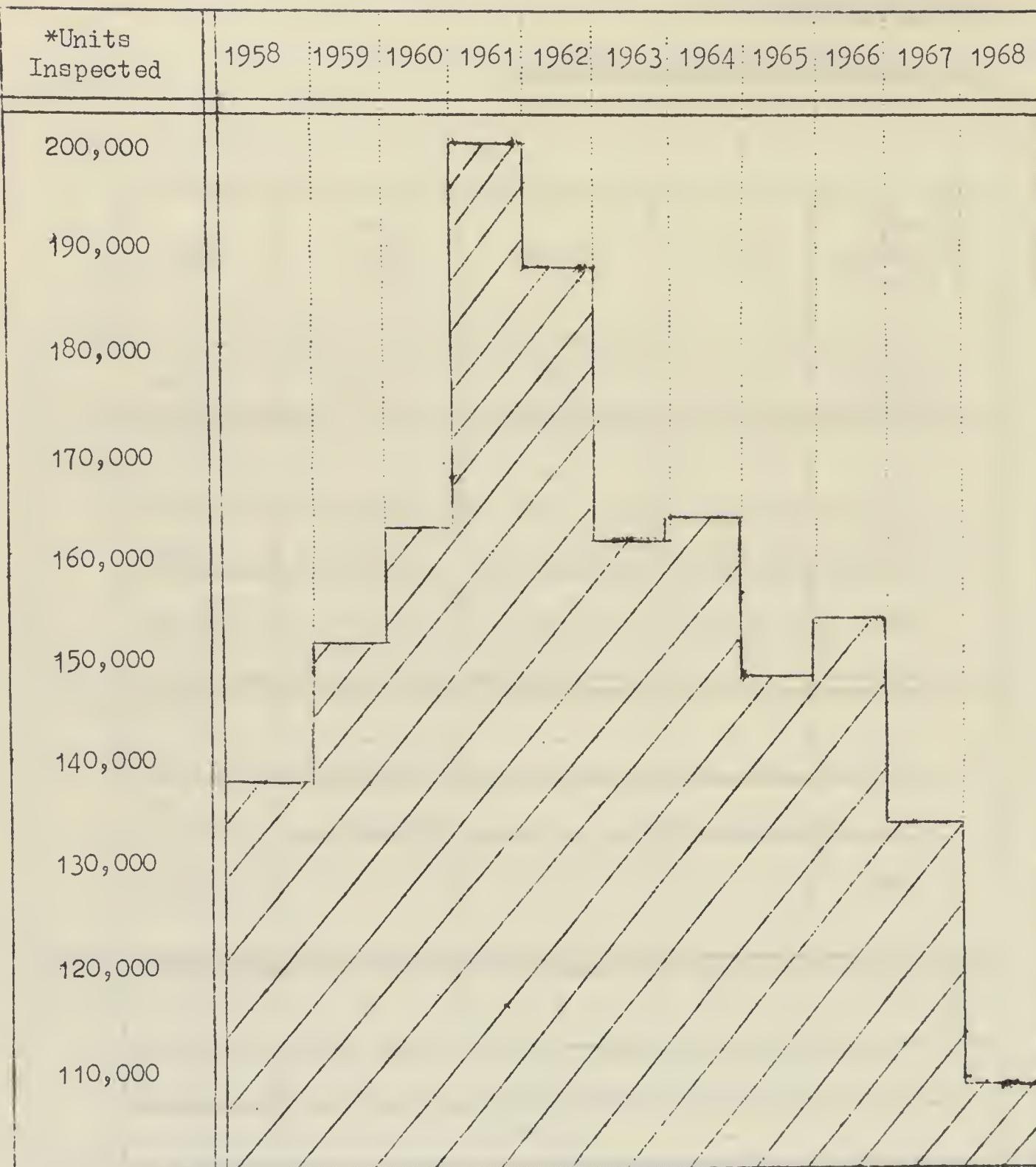
Twelve slaughtermen applied for a licence to slaughter and all were granted.

MEAT INSPECTIONCarcases and offal inspected

Number killed and inspected
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS
<u>Whole Carcasses condemned</u>
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis
TUBERCULOSIS
<u>Whole Carcasses condemned</u>
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis
CYSTICERCOSIS
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
<u>Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration</u>
Generalised and totally condemned

MEAT INSPECTIONand condemned in whole or in part

Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
5,004	946	2	21,650	2,294
-	-	-	1	-
422	315	-	1,537	164
8.4	33.2	-	7.1	7.15
-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	18
0.02	-	-	-	0.78
-	13	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

MEAT INSPECTION

*Based on the Unit Rate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, as follows:

Bovine	-	10 units
Calves	-	3 units
Pigs	-	3 units
Sheep and Lambs	-	2 units

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Inspections have been carried out under the Shops Act. No action was necessary except to give one or two verbal warnings regarding minor contraventions of the Act. The number of shops has decreased from 304 in 1964 to 239 in 1968. This shows the trend of small businesses generally to disappear as a result of slum clearance and redevelopment.

Appended below is a list of shops in the town.

Bakers and confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Butchers and Pork butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Grocers and general mixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Greengrocers/fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fish Friers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sweets, tobacco, ico cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Chemists, non-dispensing chemists and herbalists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Snack bars and cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Newsagents, stationers, fancy goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Drapers and outfitters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Boot and shoe repairers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Furniture, furnishings, secondhand goods etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Florists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Radio, electrical goods, motor and cycle repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Hardware, plumbers', painters', woodworkers', and decorators' requisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Coal, travel and other agencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
									TOTAL:	239

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

I am indebted to Mr. W.K. Nattrass, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Cheshire County Council for supplying the following information.

Samples submitted to the Public Analyst	No. of samples obtained	Number reported against
Beer	2	
Biscuits, chocolate rum truffle	1	
Bread	3	1
Brewers yeast tablets	1	
Corn oil	1	
Cream, sterilized	1	
Flour, wholemeal	1	
Gin	1	
Indian Brandee	1	
Kwells	1	
Laxative chocolate	1	
Marmalade, low sugar	1	
Milk	51	
Milk substitute	1	
Olive oil	1	
Orange, drink	1	
Petroleum jelly, white	1	
Phyllosan	1	
Pie, meat	1	
Pie; steak and kidney	1	
Potatoes, creamed	1	
Rose hip syrup	1	
Sausage, beef	1	
Sausage, pork	2	
Strawberries in heavy syrup	1	
Sweetening tablets	1	
Sweets, cigarettes	1	
chews	1	
toffees	1	
Tablets, aspirin, B.P.	1	
A.P.C., B.P.C.	1	
Throat and Chest Lozenges	1	
Tomato, Puree, condensed	1	
Valderma antiseptic balm	1	
 TOTAL:	88	1

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (CONT'D)Particulars of Samples not up to Standard

Samples	Result of Analysis	Remarks
Bread	Containing foreign matter, measuring approx. $\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$, containing iron compounds and oil	Baker fined £10

Particulars of Food Complaints from Private Purchasers

Samples	Remarks
Foreign matter in bread	Baker fined £10
Wire in steak pudding	Bakers cautioned
Cakes found to be mouldy	Retailer cautioned
Potato cake found to be mouldy	Retailer cautioned

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT 1948Hairdressers and Barbers

Inspection of hairdressers' and barbers' premises under Section 148 of this Act has been carried out. Two new premises were registered during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The diversification of the factories in the town continues and it is interesting to note that there is now only one cotton mill. The standards of sanitary accommodation and other sanitary facilities within the premises are improving, as I stated last year, mainly due to the higher standard demanded by employees and not as a result of the standard laid down in the Act. New factories have been erected on the Globe Square Compulsory Purchase Order sites.

There are no outworkers employed by factories in Dukinfield but 24 outworkers are registered with the department from firms outside the town. Their premises were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted - NIL
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by L. Auth.	4	1	-	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by L. Auth.	95	115	23	
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L. Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	9	-	-	

Cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which defects			
	were found	were remedied	were referred to H.M.I	by H.M.I
Want of cleanliness				
Overcrowding				
Unreasonable temperature				
Inadequate ventilation				
Ineffective drainage of floors				
Sanitary conveniences:				
(a) insufficient	1	1	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	22	17	-	2
(c) not separate				
Other offences				
No occupiers were prosecuted during the year				

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE

Aged people are the concern of the department from a cleanliness point of view and it is pleasing to note that, with the assistance of the voluntary organisations in the town it has been possible to clean and decorate a number of premises and to assist in the provision of furniture and clothing through the W.V.S. and the Cleansing Department's furniture removal section. While the number of people who have asked for assistance may not be high, the number is growing and as the work of the committee becomes known, help to the old people and problem families will continue to be given.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

Three places of entertainment (the Oxford Music Hall, the Princess Bingo and the Jubilee Hall) were inspected. In the latter part of the year, the Oxford Music Hall closed but it is to re-open again in 1969. All the premises comply with the requirements of the Public Health and the Food and Drugs Acts.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

During the year, the Public Health Inspectors inspected all the petroleum installations in the town. A new Code of Practice was published in 1968, but in view of the fact that the annual applications for licences had gone out before the Code was received, owners were warned that they would be required to comply with the new Code from 1970. In no case was it necessary to take legal action but 15 informal notices were served and 21 complied with. Three new tanks were installed during the year and two disused tanks were filled as required by the Public Health Act, 1961.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

One rag and bone dealer is registered within the Borough.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

Eleven scrap metal dealers are registered with the local authority. There were six re-registrations in 1968 and one new application for registration.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Routine inspections of these premises have been carried out during the year and the number of contraventions of the Act has decreased. Occasionally premises are discovered which should be registered and registration is then enforced. The contraventions found are listed below. Cleanliness and the provision of satisfactory sanitary accommodation still appears to be a major contravention. Checks on lighting have been carried out but this is only one of the minor contraventions. During the year one accident was reported, a case of a person slipping on a wet floor in a bank.

Analysis of Contraventions

Section of Act		Number of contraventions found
4	Cleanliness	12
5	Overcrowding	-
6	Temperature	5
7	Ventilation	1
8	Lighting	3
9	Sanitary Conveniences	12
10	Washing facilities	2
11	Supply of drinking water	-
12	Clothing accommodation	2
13	Sitting facilities	-
14	Seats (sedentary workers)	-
15	Eating facilities	1
16	Floors, passages and stairs	6
17	Fencing, exposed parts of machinery	1
18	Protection of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
24	First Aid general provisions	4
50	No Abstract of the Act displayed	9
	Other matters	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963 (Cont'd)

A. Registration and general inspections			
Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	2	18	10
Retail shops	7	41	12
Wholesale shops and warehouses	-	6	1
Catering establishments open to the public: canteens	-	15	4
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Total	9	80	27

B. Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises: 42

C. Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace	
Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	97
Retail shops	97
Wholesale departments, warehouses	77
Catering establishments open to the public and canteens	77
Fuel storage depots	-
Males: 206	Females: 142
	Total: 348

D. Exemptions - NIL

E. Prosecutions - NIL

F. Inspectors

No. of inspectors appointed under Sec. 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	3
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	None

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Regular inspections of the district were made by the rodent operator and Public Health Inspectors. Routine drain tests were carried out upon complaint of rodent infestation. This frequently resulted in broken drains being found which necessitated action to abate the nuisance from the broken drain to eliminate a possible source of infestation.

Two Statutory notices were served and complied with during the year, requiring rat proofing of premises or sites.

A sewer treatment was carried out and the river banks were treated in co-operation with the local authorities on the other side of the river. Also, the pigkeepers and site holders on the Nelson Street site co-operated with the department in treating the area, resulting in a reduction in the number of rodents but the whole area is a breeding ground for rodents because of the type of structure allowed on this type of site.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

Anthrax Order, 1938

Swine Fever Order, 1963

Fowl Pest (Infected Area Restrictions) Order 1956

There was nothing to report in 1968.

Foot and Mouth Disease

Dukinfield was included in an Infected Area at the beginning of 1967 and we were finally released from control in April 1968. The Order created much additional work for local authorities in the issuing of licences to cover the movements of animals into the area. Also, as the local markets were closed, licences had to be issued for markets situated considerable distances away which also involved difficulties due to the transfer of the animals by road through clear routes. In addition the disinfection of vehicles had to be supervised and these vehicles were coming in at various times of the day and night which resulted in some inconvenience to the members of the staff.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1957

The use of kitchen waste for feeding to animals is decreasing in the area. Thirteen plants are licensed under this Order and inspections were carried out to ascertain that the Order was being complied with.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One premise was licensed during the year, after an inspection had been carried out.

UNAUTHORISED TIPPING

Various open sites in the town are an inducement to litter louts to deposit any rubbish or scrap they wish to get rid of. Lorry drivers and small contractors deposit unwanted building debris on the nearest site, leaving these areas as eyesores. No one ever sees persons dumping this material. The cleansing department runs a special collection service for bulky articles but this does not prevent the litter lout abandoning materials on these sites.

ABANDONED VEHICLES

Abandoned cars on open land and garage sites are providing the department with more and more of a problem and whilst regulations have been made and a statutory procedure laid down, it is still difficult to trace the last owner of the car. During the year, it has been necessary to take action against 91 owners and issue 30 orders for vehicles to be removed to the car breakers' yard. Accounts are sent for these removals but I still feel that the only real deterrent would be the prosecution of the persons failing to notify change of ownership of vehicles.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

Refuse Collection

During the year, a weekly collection has been maintained, except for immediately after the statutory holidays. In the early part of the year we realised the bonus scheme was getting out of hand. Large numbers of extra bins were being booked by the men, so a new scheme of payment was devised which gave the men an incentive to work and pick up extra refuse. The new scheme worked so well that, during the Wakes holiday period, the men maintained the rounds even though they were short staffed - which proves the benefit of having a bonus system. Strikes, go-slows and non co-operation in the cleansing services of the country are becoming a regular feature. In company with many other cleansing departments, we had a strike during the year. The trouble was about one man and all the other men came out in sympathy. After discussions, the man was re-instated but he has since left his employment after letting down his colleagues. Men find they can receive more remuneration in other cleaner and pleasanter jobs, where they are not always in the wrong (the public reaction if a bin is missed). Also, if they have a family they can obtain almost as much money from Social Security.

The new development at the top of the town is causing difficulty to collectors because of the number of steps and the often long walks around the houses to get the dustbin, resulting in loss of productive time.

The amount of refuse accruing from houses continues to grow and so does the number of requests for two bins. During the autumn months we tried plastic sacks as bin liners on part of one round. There were no adverse comments and we received one letter asking when the system was to become permanent. All the men liked the scheme as sacks are cleaner, more hygienic and lighter than a refuse bin. To be of any benefit to the council, however, the system must show a financial saving and this aspect is now being studied.

Vehicles

During the year, the vehicles have been run and maintained in a satisfactory manner. Because we had a spare vehicle, we were able to help other authorities out when they ran into difficulties from time to time, thereby repaying some of the assistance we received from them when our vehicles gave us trouble two years ago. The policy of the committee in purchasing compression wagons is being proved correct as this is keeping up with the bulkier type of refuse now being produced, so reducing travelling time to the tip. A still larger vehicle will be required for the newer development at the top of the town.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Cont'd)Refuse Collection Vehicles

During the year, the department had the following vehicles in service.

Vehicle	Type of vehicle	Capacity	Date purchased and cost	Depreciation
VND 839	Karrier "Gamecock" refuse collection vehicle	11½ cubic yards	February 1958 £1,635	1966
7724 NA	Karrier Dual Tip rear loading refuse collection vehicle	18 cubic yards	May 1960 £2,100	1968
415 WMA	Weatherill Hydraulic Shovel	-	June 1962 £1,958	1967
HLG 1030	Shelvoke & Drewry fore and aft tipper	20 cubic yards	February 1965 £3,190	1973
WTU 758E	Shelvoke & Drewry fore and aft tipper	20 cubic yards	June 1967 £3,530	1975
5099 NA	Gibson Pendulum refuse collection vehicle	18 cubic yards	May 1967 £100	-
ELG 992F	Bristol Mark II Taurus Loader	-	March 1968 £3,610	1973

Pail Closets

There are 10 pail closets at the farm cottages in the rural area of the Borough. These are emptied weekly, a most unwholesome task.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Cont'd)Provision of Dustbins

The bin replacement scheme started by the Council on 1st April, 1959 continues to operate satisfactorily, particularly now that the bins are charged against the general rate fund. During the year 599 bins were issued, 516 to private householders and 83 to business firms and organisations. We have changed to a slightly cheaper bin because of increasing cost but the new model is just as substantial and will last as long. One of the unusual things about dustbins is that one occasionally comes across bins which were issued many, many years before the bin replacement scheme was brought into operation and other cases where the bin was issued only two or three years ago, but because refuse has been burned in it, the life of the bin has been considerably reduced.

Refuse Disposal

During the year, refuse disposal has been carried out on the Dunkirk Lane Tip which has been maintained in a satisfactory manner, except of course that covering material is very difficult to come by. We are using old tip refuse for this purpose. The restriction on tipping on the Dunkirk Lane tip continues. Certain firms in the town still have the privilege of tipping waste (other than material which constitutes a fire hazard) on the tip. The amount received from industrial tipping during the year was £309.

The new tracked mechanical shovel is working satisfactorily and has contributed to the good maintenance of the tip.

Alternative Tipping Sites

Members and officers of the Stalybridge, Ashton under Lyne and Dukinfield councils visited pulverisation plants of various types and, ultimately, recommended that certain types should be considered for the joint disposal plant. Since that time, however, the Local Government Operational Research Unit has been carrying out research into refuse disposal. Their investigations cover an area of North Cheshire and part of Derbyshire and Ashton under Lyne has been included in this survey (at the request of Dukinfield and Stalybridge). The unit is now going into the types of plant and sites best suited to the refuse disposal need of the area and it is expected that the new year will see some proposals being forwarded for the information of the Council and their officers.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Cont'd)

Salvage

The comparative tonnage and price of materials salvaged during the last two years are as follows:-

	Year ending 31.12.67						Year ending 31.12.68								
	t.	c.	q.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.	t.	c.	q.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.	
Waste paper	124	11	0	0	1008	0	5	147	17	2	0	1183	0	0	
Kitchen waste	9	4	2	0	48	9	7	2	13	3	0	14	2	7	
Metals		1	0	8		4	5	9	2	5	1	20	37	19	8
Textiles and others		6	3	0		5	8	6		5	0	0	4	0	0

Kitchen Waste

I am pleased to say that this collection has finally been dispensed with. It was most unhygienic and the swill bins were invariably knocked over by dogs or vandals and sometimes the contents were stolen. The service terminated when the pigkeeper who formerly purchased the kitchen waste from us retired from business.

Textiles

The amount collected continues to decrease.

Waste Paper

I am pleased to say that the amount of waste paper has increased during the year and we hope this trend continues. Every effort is made to obtain the co-operation of refuse collectors, shop keepers and householders in the collection of this valuable waste product. If shopkeepers would flatten boxes and tie papers together a lot of time now lost would be saved.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Cont'd)

Salvage Bonus Scheme

The amount paid out in salvage bonus has slightly increased during the year.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bonus paid</u>		
	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
1956	325	5	8
1957	326	11	5
1958	255	7	1
1959	205	0	0
1960	211	15	9
1961	201	15	9
1962	265	3	8
1963	242	12	3
1964	227	0	10
1965	320	5	5
1966	292	11	6
1967	228	11	11
1968	246	19	3

Trade Refuse

This is mainly collected from the smaller factories in the town who are allowed 2 bins weekly free of charge. The rest are charged at 1/- per bin. The income for the service was £329. Ultimately it may be necessary to purchase a vehicle for bulk containers to hold the large amount of bulky refuse collected from these trade premises.

Collection of Furniture and Bulky Refuse

The collection of furniture and miscellaneous items continues to increase. There is difficulty sometimes in maintaining this collection on a regular basis because of staff shortages at certain times of the year, when the regular domestic collections must be given priority. I feel that if bulk containers and a vehicle were purchased those could be used for sites where rubbish is dumped and so help the authority to comply with the Civic Amenities Act, and perhaps prevent indiscriminate tipping on sites.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Contd.)Operation Springclean

During the year, the department was involved in Operation Springclean and an extra special effort had to be made in the town because of the Queen's visit. We were actively engaged on providing sites for depositing miscellaneous items and trying to keep the sites clean after Operation Springclean ended. This has been very difficult as the sites are still attracting dumping. Operation Springclean was a success in that people used the sites for getting rid of a lot of unwanted waste but unfortunately, certain of the small factories from this, and other towns, used our sites as a means of getting rid of their unwanted goods - which was not what Operation Springclean was about. In addition to clearing areas, soil was carried to some of the sites and trees planted which should, in time, benefit the town.

The tip and depot were opened on Saturdays and 2 nights weekly for a time to enable people to take unwanted articles for disposal. This experiment was only partially successful and household rubbish will now only be accepted at Charles Street Depot during ordinary working hours and Saturday mornings.

Staff

Mr. N. Ellison was appointed foreman in January 1968 and he has been a great help in running the Cleansing Department. Additional privileges such as extra holidays and longer sickness benefits do not contribute to maintaining a full working force and extra labour has had to be employed at various times to overcome staff shortages.

My remarks in last year's report - about the older men suffering from bronchitis and also feeling the strain of the increased walking on the hillier terrain on the newer estates, still apply.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Contd.)Staff

	Number of employees		Number of days lost	Cost
	in Dept.	off sick		
1957/58	25	14	228	£475
1958/59	25	13	228	£438
1959/60	25	14	296	£383
1960/61	25	16	295	£380
1961/62	27	19	570	£791
1962/63	27	16	255	£385
1963/64	27	13	210	£310
1964/65	26	11	256	£404
1965/66	22	13	350	£528
1966/67	25	11	336	£468
1967/68	25	14	474	£617
1968/69	23	15	449	£741

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFIELD HEALTH DIVISION

REPORT OF THE
CLERK TO THE COMMITTEE
AND
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR

1968

S T A F F

Divisional Health Office,
Stamford Street,
Stalybridge.

Divisional Medical Officer

- Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Clerk to the Committee

- Douglas Leeming, LL.B.

Assistant County Medical
Officers

- J.B. Hinchliffe, M.B., Ch.B.
- A.N. Edmondson, M.B., Ch.B.

Divisional Administrative
Assistant

- A. Clough, M.I.O.M., A.R.S.H., L.I.S.W.

Clerical Assistants

- C.C. Fudge
Miss J. Norton
Mrs. A. Frith
Mrs. E. Brooks
Miss S. Wood
Miss M. Cowley
Mrs. D.M. Marsden
Mrs. W. Peel
Mrs. B. Roberts

Health Visitors (Stalybridge) - Miss M.E. Mackenzie
Miss D.H. Garner
Miss F. Bailey

(Dukinfield) - Mrs. M. Knowles
Mrs. J. Lee
Mrs. B. Dodgson

District Nurses (Stalybridge) - Mrs. A.R. Porter
Mr. S. Steels
Mrs. P.A. Harrop
Mrs. G. Gregson

(Dukinfield) - Miss E. Ambler
Miss O. Morton
Mrs. H.M. Johnson
Mrs. B. Sunderland

Midwives (Stalybridge) - Miss H. Sowerbutts
Mrs. J. Evans
Mrs. Leatherbarrow

(Dukinfield) - Miss L. Bradley
Miss L. O'Hara
Mrs. M. Brown

Nurses (Temporary) (Dukinfield) - Mrs. H. Murphy

Senior Mental Welfare Officer

- G.E. Lanceley

Physiotherapists

- Mrs. W.R. White
Mrs. M. Done

Domestic Help Supervisor

- Miss K. Sellars

Dental Surgeons

- Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D.
G.J. Hartley, L.D.S.

Specialists

Ophthalmic Surgeon

- F.W.C. Brown, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Orthopaedic Surgeons

- V.H. Wheble, B.M., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
C.M. Dransfield, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Physician

- P.B. Woolley, M.B., M.R.C.P.

Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon

- O.T. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B.

Consultant Child Psychiatrist

- J.L. Lanceley, M.D. M.R.C.P.(G.) D.P.M.
A. Keevil M.B. B.S., D.C.H., D.P.M.,

General Practitioners attending
Welfare Centre, Dukinfield on a
sessional basis

- A. Ketchin, M.B., Ch.B.
D. Milner, M.B., Ch.B.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The four Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows:-

Dukinfield

- King Street, Dukinfield.
- Dewsnap Lane, Dukinfield.

Stalybridge

- Stamford Street, Stalybridge.
- Milton Avenue, Millbrook.

Sessions are held as follows:-

King Street

- Wednesday afternoon

Dewsnap Lane

- Thursday afternoon

Millbrook

- Monday afternoon

Stamford St.

- Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons

Dukinfield Clinics

The Dewsnap Lane Clinic continues to attract more patients than the older one in King Street. This is accounted for by the shift in population away from the centre of the town but the new development on King Street may help to balance the situation when the new flats are tenanted.

The total attendance at both clinics was 3,589 and 285 new cases were seen. There were no staff changes during the year.

Stalybridge Clinics

The attendance figures for 1968 were roughly the same as for 1967 - 3,582 at the Health Centre and 1,232 at Millbrook Clinic. As with Dukinfield there were no staff changes during the year.

Voluntary Workers

Once again on behalf of the Committee and the nursing staff I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the work so willingly and cheerfully given at the Dukinfield, Stalybridge and Millbrook clinics by the voluntary workers.

Births

There was an increase in births during the year from 627 to 668. The record for the last four years is 611, 555, 627, 668. Of these births 511 or 76.5% occurred in hospital or maternity home. The large number of bookings in hospital has meant the continuation of the priority system for admission and the system of early discharge after delivery. Home and social conditions are assessed by this department and we have yet to have a refusal on an adverse report from me. The midwives, themselves, assess conditions in order to help the hospital decide whether a patient can be discharged after 48 hours of delivery.

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Total births in the Division - livebirths	653	613
stillbirths	15	14
Total No. transfers into the division	188	209
Total No. of children attending for first time 0-1 year	626	563
Total No. of attendances 0-1 "	6075	6185
Total No. of attendances 1-2 "	1072	1451
Total No. of attendances 2-5 "	1026	1310
Total No. of visits to new births	592	601
Total No. of secondary visits	5815	8007
Total No. of other visits	1606	2296

TABLE AChild Welfare Clinics

Clinic	Dewsnap Lane				Totals	King Street				Totals	
Quarter	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		
New Cases	64	45	54	33	196	24	24	20	21	89	
Attendances	0-1	469	476	436	372	1753	187	265	252	220	924
	1-2	88	51	91	92	322	57	34	39	49	179
	2-5	70	44	19	73	206	62	40	42	61	205
Total attendances					2281					1308	
Clinic	Stalybridge				Totals	Millbrook				Totals	
Quarter	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		
New Cases	71	67	67	63	268	21	16	17	19	73	
Attendances	0-1	625	696	663	590	2574	231	179	204	210	824
	1-2	154	144	142	156	596	45	41	62	57	205
	2-5	121	129	90	72	412	54	54	51	44	203
Total attendances					3582					1232	

The following table indicates the total births in the Division and the place of confinement:-

TABLE B

	DUKINFIELD						STALYBRIDGE					
	Live			Still			Live			Still		
	1967	1966	1968	1967	1966	1968	1967	1966	1968	1967	1966	1968
Gen. Hospital	194	139	193	3	3	6	285	170	303	11	5	9
Other Maternity homes & hospitals	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-
Domiciliary confinement	55	84	69	-	-	-	76	79	88	-	-	-
	252	253	262	3	3	6	361	294	391	11	5	9

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

In view of the undoubted help which these classes can give the expectant mother the number of cases attending is disappointingly low. Only 84 mothers attended out of 668.

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
No. of sessions held	60	81
No. of new cases	84	121
No. of attendances	368	551

Problem Families

At present there are 29 known problem families in the Division and a great deal of effort is expended by all members of the staff in an attempt to uplift and finally resolve the family problems and rehabilitate the family.

A bi-monthly case conference formerly convened by the Area Children's Officer and attended by representatives from the interested departments and voluntary bodies has now been superseded by case conferences on special cases.

Much use is made of voluntary bodies, particularly W.R.V.S. and S.S.A.F.A. in provision of cash grants and clothing to needy families. The cash grants usually are obtained to pay rent arrears when eviction is threatened and to alleviate other debts which may be creating problems.

WELFARE FOODS

There was an increase in the sale of orange juice and Cod Liver oil but a fall in the sale of National Dried Milk and vitamin tablets. The reduction in the sale of National Dried Milk reflects the attitude of the local hospital which discharges babies on a proprietary food.

TABLE C

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
National Dried Milk	7,795	6,411	6,529	7,101	6,033	3,985
Cod Liver Oil	439	412	473	529	430	443
Orange Juice	4,320	4,835	5,182	5,872	6,084	7,207
A & D Tablets	461	409	405	382	426	304

TABLE D

Quarter	March		June		Sept.		Dec.		Total	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
National) @ 2/4d	1002	687	883	508	870	344	803	241	3558	1780
dried) @ 4/-d	685	563	606	588	501	494	504	377	2296	2022
milk) free	43	31	18	67	57	4	61	81	179	183
Cod) @ 1/-d	137	143	95	89	76	91	109	111	417	434
Liver)										
Oil) free	4	4	3	2	4	2	2	1	13	9
A & D) @ 6d	97	71	99	72	115	68	114	93	425	304
Tablets) free	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Orange) @ 1/6d	1349	1341	1657	1594	1674	1645	1326	1606	6006	6186
Juice) free	27	8	17	4	26	7	8	2	78	21

I would like to thank the voluntary workers in Dukinfield who co-operate with us so well and sell welfare foods at the clinic on our behalf.

SPECIALISTS CLINICS

It is most essential when running Child Welfare sessions to have the backing of specialist clinics where cases can be referred for consultant opinion and advice and although the numbers referred under 5 years of age appear to be small this is no reflection on the great value of this type of clinic.

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
<u>Ophthalmic (under 5)</u>		
New cases	9	9

Total attendances	35	25
<u>Ear, Nose and Throat (under 5 years)</u>		
New cases	13	25

Total attendances at Physiotherapist's Clinic	380	1566
Total attendances for U.V.R. treatment	802	2001
Total attendances for interview by Orthopaedic Surgeon.....	735	709

The number of attendances for physiotherapy and U.V.R. has shown a remarkable drop this year. The reason for this is not very apparent but could reflect the improved housing conditions which has been a feature in this area since slum clearance was actively reintroduced in 1955.

Hearing Clinics

No. of sessions	288	39
No. of children examined (0-5 years)	299	403

In addition to the normal screening clinics, selected cases are referred to a specialist clinic conducted by Dr. Taylor.

Dental Treatment

Children 0-5 years

No. of inspections	86
No. of visits	109
No. of extractions	91
No. of fillings	49
Dentures supplied	-

Ante-natal patients

No. of inspections	10
No. of visits	10
No. of extractions	3
No. of fillings	8

DAY NURSERY

The cost of the Day Nursery service continues to increase year by year and 1968 was no exception to this rule. As far as Dukinfield Nursery was concerned there was an increase in gross expenditure from 22/7d. a day to 26/-d. The net expenditure increased from 15/9d. to 17/10d. There were approximately 20 priority cases out of the total of 24 new admissions.

The charges levied are as follows:-

- (i) The standard charge when both parents are working - 14/-d. per day
- (ii) Where more than one child of a mother is attending a Day Nursery, the charge for second and subsequent children attending at the same time - 8/-d. " "
- (iii) The charge for children of mothers who are single, separated or divorced and living as single - 3/-d. " "
- (iv) The charge for children whose father is unemployed, ill or otherwise unable to work - 5/-d. " "
- (v) The charge for mentally handicapped children attending at the specific request of the County Medical Officer is the same as that at a Junior Training Centre - 1/-d. " "

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Total attendances 0-2 years	2017	1812
2-5 years	4857	4784
Average attendance per day	29	27
New cases admitted	24	40
Waiting list as at 31.12.68	19	1
No. of mothers in employment	36	30
No. of medical examinations carried out	31	-
No. receiving sunlight treatment	-	2

TABLE E

	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
County average child/day	17/1½d	18/3½d	18/5½d	20/9¾d	23/-d	24/9d
Dukinfield child/day	18/7½d	19/8¾d	18/4½d	20/3½d	22/7d	26/-d
% attendance County average	91%	89%	91%	89%	86%	
Dukinfield	83%	83%	91%	91%	91%	

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox showed a marked increase to 469 from 289 in 1967.

Smallpox Vaccination - 1968

TABLE F

Age at date of vaccination	Number vaccinated	Number revaccinated
0 - 8 months	-	-
9 - 12 "	3	-
1 year	296	-
2 - 4 years	143	-
5 - 15 "	27	10
Total	469	10
At Clinics	355	10
By G.P's.	114	-

The figures for the twenty complete years since vaccination ceased to be compulsory are as follows:-

1949	-	76	1959	-	346
1950	-	223	1960	-	366
1951	-	350	1961	-	369
1952	-	459	1962	-	3317
1953	-	611	1963	-	150
1954	-	318	1964	-	269
1955	-	280	1965	-	256
1956	-	269	1966	-	281
1957	-	364	1967	-	289
1958	-	325	1968	-	469

There was a further improvement in the number of children protected against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. This also applied to the protection against poliomyelitis.

During the year immunization against measles was introduced and 574 patients were so treated. It was perhaps unfortunate that the campaign began at a time when cases of measles were occurring in the area. Even so the figures we have are encouraging and it is hoped that parents will now avail themselves of this type of immunization which has been included in the new Ministry programme.

VACCINATION OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16 COMPLETED DURING 1968

TABLE G - Completed Primary Courses

Type of vaccine	Year of birth					Others under Age 16	Total	
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64		At clinics	By G.P's
Quadruple DT ₃ P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple DTP	254	209	22	11	37	5	397	141
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	-	-	-	71	3	74	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabin	242	214	38	7	42	2	409	136
Measles	1	116	98	104	249	6	470	104

TABLE H - Reinforcing Doses

Type of vaccine	Year of birth					Others under Age 16	Total	
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64		At clinics	By G.P's.
Quadruple DT ₃ P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple DTP	-	1	5	2	49	7	-	64
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	-	1	1	133	8	143	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	7
Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabin	-	2	12	5	188	6	115	48
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTERCARE

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
On T.B. register at 31.12.68	74	59	25	18	176
Notified during 1968	9	-	-	-	9

B.C.G. Vaccination

The B.C.G. vaccination programme was pursued during 1968 and there was an increase in the number of school children tested and vaccinated.

I was again disappointed with the reduction in the percentage of consents, 80.38 compared with 84.68 in 1967, especially as this form of vaccination gives excellent protection against tuberculosis. During the year we continued to use the Dermojet vaccination technique with encouraging results. This method is both quicker and more acceptable to the children and may prove to be the method of choice in the future.

TABLE I

	School children	Contacts
Consents issued	640	33
Consents received	508	33
% Consents	80.38	
Mantoux positive	22	-
No. vaccinated	407	52 +
No. revaccinated	2	-
<u>Follow-up Mantoux</u>		
No. tested	174	-
No. positive	170	-

+ includes 19 babies under 3 months

TABLE J

Year	% positive
1954	40.00
1955	32.05
1956	26.9
1957	29.7
1958	21.1
1959	19.1
1960	19.7
1961	16.4
1962	11.36
1963	7.4
1964	5.94
1965	8.18
1966	7.17
1967	9.7
1968	4.1

Deaths from Tuberculosis

		Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
0	- 1 year	-	-	-
1	- 5 years	-	-	-
5	- 15 "	-	-	-
15	- 45 "	-	-	-
46	- 65 "	2	-	-
66 and over		4	-	-

Cervical Cytology

The following are the figures for the years work. I would draw your attention to the fact that four positive smears were discovered and treatment arranged through the patients own general practitioner.

No. of Clinics - Stalybridge	11
No. of Clinics - Dukinfield	22
No. of patients (both clinics)	318
Total attendances	323
No. with some abnormality	19
No. of positive smears	4

TABLE K

Attendance by Social Class

Social Class	Number attending	Percentage of total	No. Positive
I	4	1.25	-
II	21	6.6	-
III	219	68.8	2
IV	52	16.3	2
V	8	2.5	-
Others	14	4.4	-

Handicapped Persons

We are finding a continuing demand, for assistance, from handicapped persons, - a result rather of an increasing knowledge of what the Committee can provide than of increase in the number of cases. Alteration to property has continued 39 cases have been assisted in this way, in the main with alteration to baths, provision of rails, seats and staircase hand rails. Ramps are often provided to enable wheel chairs to be easily used within and without the house. Small aids are also provided to enable the disabled housewife to more easily cope in the kitchen with simple chores - such as, opening tins, turning gas taps, the cutting of bread. 154 visits have been made to handicapped persons. Unfortunately, Mrs. Harris left mid-year and so far a replacement has not been found.

The Dukinfield Craft Class continued on Tuesday afternoons and has now extended its programme to alternate Thursday evenings for social activities. The Stalybridge Craft Class on Thursday afternoons and Tuesday evenings continues and attendances have increased.

Several special functions have been arranged varying from day trips to the sea-side, film shows, cookery demonstrations, bring & buy sales and an exhibition of handicrafts in conjunction with the Cripples Help Society.

During the year the special vehicle for handicapped persons continued to serve this division as well as Hyde and North East Cheshire.

Convalescent Home Treatment

Arrangements are in operation with five Homes, two at St. Annes-on-Sea, one at Marple, one at Buxton and one for men at Llanfairfechan. 28 patients were admitted during the year.

TABLE I

Number of Handicapped Persons in Division at 31.12.68

Definition	AGE										Total
	Under 16		16-29		30-49		50-64		65 & Over		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Amputation	1	-	2	-	2	1	3	3	5	2	19
Arthritis & Rheumatism	1	1	1	2	4	3	8	16	9	36	81
Congenital malformations and deformities	18	9	5	3	3	3	-	-	1	1	43
Diseases of the digestive and genito-urinary systems; of the heart or circulatory system; of the respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) & of the skin	9	8	6	10	3	2	6	2	35	80	161
Injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis) of the upper & lower limbs and of the spine	1	2	2	-	1	-	3	4	2	5	20
Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica etc.	11	6	5	3	4	3	1	2	1	12	48
Neuroses, psychoses and other nervous and mental disorders not included above	1	2	5	3	4	-	4	-	5	4	28
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	4	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	10
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	3	3	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	1	14
Diseases and injuries not specified above	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	7
Partially sighted	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	40	60
Totals	49	39	27	26	25	14	27	30	72	182	491
No. of persons added to the Register during 1968	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	11	3	5	31

No. of Epileptics 16 years of age and over 9

No. of Spastics 16 years of age and over 4

Chiropody Service

The chiropody service continues to expand though not quite at the same rate as in previous years. During the year 6,410 treatments were given, many of them domiciliary, to 1,335 patients.

Towards the end of the year a full time chiropodist was appointed to cover the three divisions at this end of the county. She is able to spend three sessions each week here.

TABLE M

Place of treatment	Over 65		Handicapped	
	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments
Chiropodist's Surgery	677	3642	6	18
Home of patient	663	2807	9	43

Number of treatments for which County Council paid full fees - 6141
 Number of treatments for which County Council paid part fees - 269
 Number of cases in which County Council paid full fees - 1297
 Number of cases in which County Council paid part fees - 38

Nursing Requisites

The following items of nursing equipment have been loaned from the Divisional Health Office, Stalybridge:-

6 Zimmer hoists	7 tripod walking aids
22 air rings	4 sets elbow crutches
38 urinals	4 bed cradles
56 bed pans	40 back rests
1 drinking aid	8 feeding cups
3 geriatric chairs	3 bed tables
7 bath seats	17 Zimmer Walking aids
1 bed elevator	10 commodes
2 pair sticks	7 bath rails
25 wheel chairs	3 bath mats
2 walking sticks	28 rubber sheets
4 toilet aids	5 beds & mattresses
1 teapot tipper	

Incontinence pads continue to be the main demand and prove to be a most useful nursing aid. From time to time special articles are requested by medical practitioners and district nurses, such as protective pants with interliners for ambulance patients and urine drainage bags for patients with in-lying catheters.

District nurses and midwives continue to be supplied with pre-packed sterilised equipment, disposable syringes and needles, dressing packs, catheters, disposable caps etc.

Domestic Help Service

The number of staff during the year was 66 part-time domestic helps, the equivalent of 35 whole-time helps. All of these were engaged in a temporary capacity. A total of 62,743 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours was worked by domestic helps and income from patients during 1968 was £817. 18. 9d.

	No. of cases where help was provided in 1968	Approx. No. of Hrs. help provided	Average No. of Hrs. per case
Persons aged 65 years or over on 1st January, 1968	473	62,743 $\frac{1}{2}$	132.6
Persons aged under 65 years on 1.1.68			
(i) Chronic sick and T.B.	5	440	8.8
(ii) Mentally disordered	-	-	-
(iii) Maternity	8	121	15.22
(iv) Others	15	684	45.6
Totals	501	63,948 $\frac{1}{2}$	138.4

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

THE REPORT OF THE SENIOR MENTAL WELFARE OFFICER, MR. G.E. LANCELEY,
IN RESPECT OF WORK CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE AREA OF THE STALYBRIDGE
AND DUKINFIELD HEALTH DIVISION DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1968

<u>Section</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
		<u>1967 - 1968</u>	<u>1967 - 1968</u>	
5	Admissions to hospital for psychiatric treatment on an informal basis	48	43	89
25	Admissions to hospital for a period of 28 days for observation	21	24	36
26	Admissions to hospital for extended treatment	4	3	2
29	Admissions to hospital as a matter of urgency	5	9	5
39	Recall to hospital after breaking conditions of leave	-	1	-
60	Ordered to hospital from a Court	2	1	-

It is also of interest that apart from the above figures, 29 male and 35 female patients were referred to the Psychiatric Out Patient Clinic, thus obviating the necessity for admission to hospital in the majority of these cases. Most of these patients are included in the 167 patients who were conveyed to the Clinic by Mental Welfare Officers for consultations with the Psychiatrists, because they would not otherwise have attended.

62 male and 81 female patients were referred from the Consultant Psychiatrists for follow-up in the community, and to this end Mental Welfare Officers made 2,618 home visits during the year, an increase of 752 over 1967.

219 domiciliary visits have been made by the Consultant Psychiatrists accompanied by a Mental Welfare Officer, in order to discuss together, the most beneficial course of action for the patient.

88 referrals were received and subsequently redirected to other agencies, which were better equipped to deal with them. It is interesting to note that one of these referrals was to Dr. Mellor at the Alcoholic Unit, Springfield Hospital, Crumpsall. This Unit introduces to this area, quite a new concept in the field of mental health.

In addition 28 referrals were made for accommodation for the Elderley Mentally Infirm. Unfortunately there is a very long waiting list for this type of accommodation and often hospitalisation has had to be implemented or extended.

Day care at Ashton General Hospital was arranged for 1 male and 3 female patients, and arrangements were also made for 1 male patient to attend the Industrial Unit at Offerton House, Stockport. Applications have also been made for hostel accommodation in respect of 2 female in-patients at St. Thomas' Hospital, Stockport, who are well enough to be discharged, but have no alternative accommodation available to them, and because of their lengthy hospitalisation, will need help in re-adjusting to a full life in the community.

An additional 7 male and 6 female subnormal patients were referred for domiciliary supervision during the year, and in all, 1,107 supervisory visits were made by Mental Welfare Officers to such patients, an increase of 75 over the 1967 figures. In order to relieve pressures in the home, short term care was arranged for 8 subnormal patients in hostels or hospitals.

The Grange Road Youth Club membership has grown steadily throughout the year and the attendance on Wednesday evenings is now approximately 45. May I again express my sincere thanks to the Hyde Health Committee for allowing us to use the Divisional mini-coach to convey members. Activities have included a Christmas Party and a visit to Ringway Airport, these being made possible by an active fund-raising committee who amongst other things, organised a sponsored walk which was started by the Mayor of Hyde and is expected to realise over £300 for future activities.

Mr. D.J. Dilworth is still at the Manchester College of Commerce, studying for his C.S.W.

Mrs. Kinsella is expecting a baby and resigned from the service in October.

Mr. I.K. Wood was appointed Trainee Mental Welfare Officer from the West Riding County Council. Miss P. Carr, M.W.O. was transferred from the Macclesfield area office and Mr. P.J. Huxley came into the service as Trainee Mental Welfare Officer directly after successfully completing a B.A. (Hons.) Course in Sociology.

As anticipated, the figures regarding admission to hospital continue to decline and the emphasis on community care is steadily becoming greater. The liaison between this department and other agencies has been developed to an even higher degree during the year, and it is hoped that this progress will continue in all aspects.

